

planned. A violin solo by Miss Clara Stanley obtained for the performer an enthusiastic encore. For Saturday the Company advertise the performance of "Martha."

No less than three vessels put back here since last evening totally dismantled; the German barque *Varuna*, Dutch barque *Trio* and German schooner *Nicolaus*. The British barque *Northern Star* has also put back with mizen top-mast gone. There was a report circulated this morning that a British ship, with all three masts gone, was seen 60 miles outside, but this report appears to have referred to the *Varuna*, which was towed in by two steam-launches. The *Trio* was also towed into port early to-day. All these vessels left here within the last two weeks, and have had to run back; their Newchwang trip will have to be undertaken by other vessels if at all, as the N.E. monsoon may be said to have now fairly set in, and vessels leaving this for the far distant ports of Newchwang and Tientsin will have all their work before them to reach their destinations before the cold weather sets in. The reports of the vessels which put back to-day will be found in another column.

ARNOLD of the reputed inefficiency of the police, it has just occurred to us that it is rather out of place to have a number of Europeans and Sikhs told off for duties quite apart from police work. Men so employed should be struck off the strength of the force altogether. It is not policemen on paper we want, but policemen on duty; we might as well have paper policemen. Moreover, if men employed at other duties than police duty are allowed to remain on the returns, it is misleading. We do not in the least object to deserving men being appointed to other positions, if it be to their advantage, but others should be obtained in their stead. Then again we find that the 1st and 2nd Chinese Constables receive as much pay as the Sikhs, and we think it would be anything but unwise, if the strength of the former was reduced by one half, and Sikhs, carefully selected, obtained in their stead. The European contingent should also be strengthened without further delay; a number of recruits could be obtained here, at least expense to the Colony than sending home for new men, who are just as liable to turn out bad as those engaged here, while the men to be found here are more inclined to change of climate than those from home. Our Water Police especially, might, with advantage, be recruited from the sea-faring class.

A HAND-BILL has been circulated to-day amongst the Chinese, bearing the title "Public Advertisement referring to the inequitable discussions of the Public Meeting." It is issued by the Medical Guild Association, called Cheung Chan. It is rhythmical doggerel or blank verse, and, literally translated, runs as follows:—

The Governor [in full of] benevolence and righteousness,
Loves [his] people like children,
Supports and protects traders resident
Increasingly without end.
Punishments and rewards [are] just and equal,
Chinese and foreigners are one body.
Suddenly lately a mishap befell [occurred];
[They] attribute guilt [to the] Governor's principles.
[They] erroneously attach stamps and signatures,
Advertisements [to the] public all round arise,
Malicious and slandering the Head Man.
[The] Community [will] not submit indeed [to this].
On twelfth day [there was] a Public Meeting,
[Foreigners] [were] selfishly overbearing,
Insulting [towards] us Chinese,
Not allowing [us to] take part [in the] discussion.
All [residents here] act as trading people:
How distinguish that from this [native from foreign].
[They now] wish to add oppression and slight.
Jealously afraid of mercy and benevolence.
[For] Oppressive Government the day has come
Not having bottom or end.
The Good Official finds it impossible to act;
People think of returning to their homes;
Hongkong from this [is] spoiled;
Appearances [show] what it must come to.
All we Chinese
Universally [are] all [of] one mind,
Ere long these stamps [or signatures],
Set forth plainly the great [principles of] right.

While it would be foolish to take exception to the Chinese expressing their opinions honestly upon the subject at present agitating the minds of the community, it is much to be regretted that false and almost inflammatory documents like that translated above should be handed about without check or contradiction. It would almost appear that some decided mode of enlightening the leading Chinese residents should be adopted by the Foreign community, in order to remove the misconceptions which have got abroad. Some illustrations of the means adopted by certain gentlemen to play the game against the white, in what has been within the last few days converted into a game, have been the great jokes of the community to-day, but in face of this unfortunate and

unscrupulous style of tactics, it might be worth while that the whole question be explained to the more respectable Chinese merchants.

Post cards, according to the Indian press, are to be introduced into India on the 1st April next, and evidently the Indian Post Office expects to do a brisk business in them, for an order has gone home for no less than 40 millions of cards for inland purposes, bearing an embossed stamp of one quarter of an anna, and for one million cards for Overland use, stamped one anna and a half each. These latter will carry to all parts of the civilized world, except England via Brindisi and countries served by that route; post cards by that route must bear an additional half anna ordinary stamp, their share of the cost of the express mail-train through the continent. We would commend this to the attention of our Postmaster-General, Captain Ord, for, as this colony has joined the Postal Union, there does not seem to be any reason why post cards should not be introduced here as well as in India.—*Straits Times*.

Macao.

A correspondent writes:—A great scandal here occurred yesterday between the Governor and the Chief Justice, the particulars of which are so discreditable to the Portuguese good name, that I must refrain from giving them. Suffice it to say that many prisoners, several of whom were innocently accused, were taken back to the gaol untended in consequence of this scandal. It is expected that the Chief Justice will be suspended from his judicial functions to-day. If we could call public meetings, express freely an opinion, and pass resolutions, this is a proper time for one to be convened. We are not so happily free as you are in Hongkong. We must bow our head in submission and bear our cross.

Canton.

10th October, 1878.
Your community will hear with a general regret of the death of Dr Wong, who, after studying for some time under the Rev. Dr Brown, now of Japan, at Macao and Hongkong, was sent to America and afterwards to Edinburgh for the completion of his education, at which last named place he graduated as M.D. Returning thence to China, he first practised some time at Hongkong and conducted a Dispensary in connection with the London Missionary Society; and subsequently coming to Canton after the cessation of hostilities, in 1868, took charge of the Kam-li-fau hospital until 1869. Since then he has enjoyed a considerable share of the patronage of the foreign community in the practice of his profession; but of late years has suffered an impairment of health that has culminated in a fatal carbuncle, causing his death this morning.

There was a strong out-burst of the Northerly monsoon here on the 8th, the barometer falling rapidly from 72 to 56; but the wind lessened its force as its direction changed gradually to the East, and at 10 p.m. the barometer stood at 29.78. Since then there has been a considerable rain-fall, and yesterday and to-day the markings have been 29.80 and 29.90 respectively; the thermometer varying from 70° on the 8th to 80° yesterday and 75° to-day. You will remember the low graduation of my barometer, as before stated.

Formosa.

The mining operations are going on slowly, there being difficulties about the supply of a sufficient number of men to carry on the work, but it is expected that a rush will be made this winter, and from 900 to 1200 tons of coal be produced per week, as the officials have promised to provide an ample supply of labour during that season.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the above office was held this afternoon, at the offices of the General Agents, Queen's Road. There were present: Hon. W. Keewick (in the Chair), Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. H. Lowcock, and Messrs McEwen, Murray, Ruttenjoe, Nelson, Jackson, F. D. Sassoon, Hassell, McGregor and Alfred.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, the accounts and report have been before you, as published, for some days, and I have pleasure in now placing them on the table. You will observe that the return on contributions in 1878 amounted to 29 per cent, and a trifle over a quarter, 29.26, and that was in addition to the usual dividend, which amounted to 368 a share, and \$200 a share placed to the reserve fund. The year 1877, the year we have now specially to deal with, is an open statement, and I am glad to say there is represented in it a balance of \$378,991. Your Committee and the General Managers recommend that there should be a distribution now made on behalf of 1877, and that \$60,000 should be carried to reserve fund, which will bring that fund up to \$210,000, leaving a balance of \$40,000 still due to Jerdine, Matheson & Co., which 1878 will

doubtless liquidate. We propose a first return to contributors for 1877 of 20 per cent, and a first dividend per share of \$262.20. We shall then carry forward a balance of \$86,311.63, the greater portion of which I hope in March we shall have divided amongst shareholders. There are very few outstanding, and we do not think there will be any further call on that amount. There is an open statement also in the accounts of 1878. The gross amount of income collected for the corresponding period of 1877 was larger than in 1878, but I am happy to say the loss this year has so far been moderate, and we have now \$345,864 standing at credit, after allowing for all known or anticipated losses. With these remarks I have pleasure in proposing that the report and accounts as published be passed and agreed to.

The Hon. H. Lowcock seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. SASSOON proposed, and Mr. McEwen seconded, that the General Agents and Consulting Committee be authorized to close Office 1877 without further reference to the shareholders in general meeting.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that the fourth resolution was one that had been proposed for many years, but the recipient of the pension to which it referred was deceased, and his widow, he was sorry to say, was left in very indigent circumstances. The matter had been laid before the Consulting Committee, and they, with the General Managers, had considered it would be well, as the lady was very advanced in years, that the pension which Captain Bickett received should be continued to her, that was that an annual vote should be given to her amounting to \$1,200. He had pleasure in proposing that the annual pension of \$1,200 hitherto paid to the late Captain Bickett be continued to his widow.

Mr. HASSELL seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. MURRAY proposed, and Mr. NELSON seconded, that the present Consulting Committee, consisting of Messrs Ryrie, Lowcock, Dalrymple, Sassoon, and Manger, be re-elected.

Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that the dividend of warrants would be in the hands of the shareholders on Monday next.

The proceedings then terminated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"
October 11, 1878.
Sir,—Reading the report of the proceedings in one of the Police Courts the other day, I was much pleased with the manner in which the case of Dogberry was conducted by the principal person concerned. But while admiring the admirable fidelity and truth to nature displayed, I noticed some trifling verbal inaccuracies which somewhat impaired the full effect of the scene.

I append the original speech in order that you may not think me too hypercritical.

X.
Dogberry.—This is your charge; you shall comprehend all vagrant men; you are to bid any man stand in the Prince's name.

2nd Watch.—How if a will not stand?

Dogberry.—Why then, take no note of him, but let him go; and presently call the rest of the watch together, and thank God you are rid of a knave. . . . If you meet a thief, you may suspect him, by virtue of your office, to be no true man; and for such kind of men, the less you meddle or make with them, why, the more is for your honesty.

2nd Watch.—If we know him to be a thief, shall we not lay hands on him?

Dogberry.—Truly by your office, you may; but I think that touch pitch will be defiled; the more peaceable way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him show himself what he is, and steal out of your company.

"FAIRPLAYS" STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"
Hongkong, 11th October, 1878.

Sir,—In reply to what your correspondent "Fair Play" says about the Chinese placard, I have the original document in my possession, and have this morning shown it to two competent translators, who have entirely agreed with me in being unable to find any expression which could possibly be construed into an invitation to affix signatures &c., &c. The document is four feet long by two and a half broad, is filled up with Chinese characters, has no margin on which signatures might be affixed and ends with 君子同心否也. After this there is nothing but date and signature, which runs 本港舖戶眾啟. Literally this port, shop-owners, all collectively, the notice.

These placards were not printed but written out, and I think "Fair Play" may have seen one which in some slight particulars may have varied from mine; the copyist may have added the invitation to affix signatures and substituted 公啟 meaning public notice for the 舖戶眾啟 to which I have referred before. If so, he will doubtless feel remorse for having thus hastily criticized.

THOS. IDE BOWLER.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"
Hongkong, 11th Oct., 1878.

Sir,—Please insert the following:—Having visited the Police Court House to-day, I was surprised and astonished to see the justice dealt out to Europeans by Mr. J. J. Francis. There was one case in particular. A Chinaman had attempted in broad daylight to steal a valuable gold watch and chain from an old resident in the Colony. The attempt seemed to me to be clearly proved to have been made on the Fray's, but the Chinaman was allowed to go after a few irrelevant questions, while the complainant was cross-questioned and examined as if he had been the delinquent. There was another case, also, of a stolen rifle, which was dismissed in a like summary manner. To whom are we to look for protection and justice if not to those placed in authority over us, or had we better not gather together all our valiant and hand them quietly to a separation from China? This is a sad state of affairs, and I am sure that the "bobby" of these hypocritical trials.

Yours,
A. C. WALKER.

Police Intelligence.

(Before J. J. Francis, Esq.)
11th Oct., 1878.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Shit Tai Hi, master of boat No. 1692, was charged with attempting to steal a watch and chain from the person of Captain Walker, a master mariner employed by Mr. Kwok Acheong.

Archibald Gillespie Walker, Esq., stated: I am a master mariner in Mr. Kwok Acheong's employ. I am not in any ship at present, but am the principal master in the Praya; the defendant passed by and attempted to steal my watch and chain. He put his hand on my breast.

His Worship: Did he put his hand on your chain?

Complainant: He put his hand on my breast and tried to take my chain.

His Worship: I don't want to know what he wanted to do; I will judge that. I want to know what he did. Did he touch your watch or chain?

Complainant: Yes, he put his hand on my chain. I struck him; I would not have done so if he had not made a snatch at my chain. I would not have struck him.

His Worship: Did he put his hand on your chain?

Complainant: I would not have struck him. I would not have given him into custody. (It appeared to be rather difficult to make the complainant understand what he should or what he should not say.)

His Worship: Did he snatch at your chain?

Complainant: He put his hand on my breast.

His Worship: Answer my question, Sir. Complainant: I had better give the case up altogether. I do not understand your questions. I have answered you everything straight forward.

His Worship: I believe your intentions are honest, but you must answer my questions.

In answer to defendant:—I was not in a chair, I did not call you or speak to you. The first I saw of you was when you knocked against me, and tried to take my watch.

Defendant: I did not attempt to steal your watch. I am not such a fool as to stand talking to a man if I have attempted to steal his watch. I should run away.

(Defendant alters his statement and said the complainant got out of the chair and spoke to him.)

Witness continued:—I do not recollect seeing any people about Lane and Crawford's store, if they knew defendant. I was out of temper at the time. I struck the defendant and knocked him down. If I had lost \$300 worth it would have been a great loss to me. I am very quick tempered.

Complainant's servant, (a little boy 14 years of age) was next called, and deposed to having seen his master seize hold of the defendant, whom he led along and asked some of the passengers in the street if they knew him. His master gave the defendant into custody. His master struck defendant in the mouth, but did not knock him down.

His Worship: I think you have made a mistake, Captain Walker.

Complainant rose to leave the Court and said he perfectly well knew what he had been doing. The defendant might be one of the desperadoes who had caused so much trouble of late; he looked like one.

His Worship: Perhaps so, but there is no evidence to show that he is.

Case dismissed.

WILFUL MURDER.

The charge of wilful murder against Charles Newman was proceeded with this morning. The defendant appeared in the dock between two constables and behaved in a rather strange manner, spitting at the Chinese behind him and continually chewing at something which he had in his mouth. He picked the pocket of Constable No. 26. He sat down in the dock during the progress of the case, and the constables had some difficulty in getting him upon his feet again. As soon as he was lifted up he spat in Inspector Matheson's face, then in the face of P. C. 637 and of 638. Mr. Francis called him by name, but he took no notice or pretended not to hear. Louisa Lockhardt, the woman who was nearly murdered, appeared in Court to give evidence. She spoke only in a whisper, and her words were repeated aloud by Mr. Grimble, the usher of the Court. Her evidence was almost word for word what she gave before.

The case was again further adjourned until Monday next, at 3 p.m. as the doctor's evidence has yet to be taken.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF A RIFLE.

A watchman was charged with stealing a rifle, the property of Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders. The accused was arrested by the Corporal of the Guard on suspicion, because he ran away when he saw the guard approaching. Mr. Francis dismissed the case and severely lectured the corporal for taking upon himself to detain a man on such inadequate grounds.

TO-DAY'S FINES.

Henry Harrington, seaman H.M.S. *Atalapha*, drunk and disorderly. Fined \$1.
To Atui and Ng Abo, chair-coolies, no lights or passes. Fined 60 cents each.
Chan Akwai, hawker, and another, no lights or passes. Fined \$1 each.
Maik Aluk, a coolie, unemployed, no light or pass at 8 a.m. Fined \$5.

TO-DAY'S GRATUITIES.

Sum Akwai, a farmer, unemployed, no light or pass, defendant's excuse being that he had no place of abode and was destitute. His Worship ordered him a dollar from the poor's box.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

The Shah of Persia occupies at Paris a suite of thirty-one rooms at the Grand Hotel, and has brought, they say, about forty cases of diamonds with him and two or three hundred thousand pounds of gold to spend. But he does not show much either of the gold or the diamonds. His insignia is a suit of black clothes, a soft hat, and a pair of green spectacles. So dressed and so he went on Monday to the Exhibition, when every other decent person went to the spectacle of Antioch. His Majesty was about to enter the Persian pavilion in the Trocadero when the policeman on duty said: "You can't enter to-day." "Why?" "Because the Shah is coming down and probably would not wish to see such a cut of a fellow as you inside before him." With some difficulty, the

terrible Sovereign got in, requesting the Persian Commissioner to see that policeman's head removed from his shoulders before the sun went down. No one ever sees a Persian—at least in Paris—without a head of most unearthly blackness.

Probably almost everybody in London is under the persuasion that he or she is perfectly familiar with the Covent Garden flower-market, and yet probably not one Londoner in a hundred knows where the Covent Garden flower-market is. I for one did not, until a week ago, and then I was indebted for better knowledge to an American Lady, who had been only three weeks in England in her life. Most people are under the impression that the broad central avenue of Covent Garden market, where certainly a great number of beautiful flowers, both growing in pots, and cut and arranged in bouquets, are always exposed for sale,—most people, I say, are under the impression that this is the flower-market. It is no more the Covent Garden flower-market than it is Covent Garden theatre. I confess that I myself learned this quite by accident. The fair American, in relating her impressions of London, happened to say that one of the sights that had pleased her most was the Covent Garden flower-market. As I knew that there were at least a score of nurserymen in London, each of whom could at any time exhibit a finer show of plants than I was to be seen in Covent Garden market, I did not at all agree with her, although I dishonestly pretended to do so. She continued:—I should like to go there every day, but I can't, I fancy getting up so early. Now since Covent Garden market is open till sunset,—and the sun does not set at this time of year until 8 p.m.—I was rather puzzled. So I asked, laughing:—"Pray what do you call early?" She replied:—"Well, I estimate that five o'clock in the morning is pretty early."

It was clear we were at cross purposes; but after a little more blundering on my part, we came to an *claircissement*, and I learned to my surprise and humiliation that the real flower-market is held in a vast building, of whose existence I had been ignorant, some hundred yards distant from Covent Garden market proper, and that this building is opened every morning at 5 and closed at 9 a.m. The plants and bouquets offered for sale in the central avenue of the fruit and vegetable market are merely a small selection from the true flower-market—the modest investment of the eight or ten flower-dealers who happen to have shops in that central avenue. The end of the matter was that we agreed to make the exploration, and a very pleasant and curious one it was. It is a long time since I have been up and out of doors by five o'clock in the morning, but I managed it on Tuesday, having fortified ourselves with a tumbler of rum and milk and a biscuit. It was a lovely morning after the heavy rain of the previous day, and the walk through all the Parks (Hyde, Green, and St. James') to Spring Gardens was delicious. It wanted a quarter to six when we emerged on Trafalgar Square, where crowds of workmen were getting their breakfast at the tea and coffee stalls. All the apparatus looked clean and appetizing, and if access to any of the stalls had been easy, I should have made a point of tasting the "coffee and slice of plum-bread for three-half-pence." By-the-by, when we returned three-quarters of an hour later, at half-past six, all these stalls had disappeared. We had no sooner turned out of the strand to the left, than perplexity, which had always bothered me, was at once removed. While recognizing the considerable extent of Covent Garden market, I had always been haunted by a misgiving that after all it was but a small place to be the great vegetable mart for Central, Western, and North-Western London. I now, however, saw the Covent Garden market, which was about the proportion to the true vegetable market that a spider does to his web. Every street converging on Covent Garden, for nearly a quarter of a mile round, and all the ramifications from those main converging lines—were packed and jammed with carts and waggons (from which the horses had been removed), and these piled up to their full capacity with vegetables. Here was a huge van, which had no doubt required three or four horses to draw it, containing nothing but millions of red radishes; beyond it another like it with nothing but onions; then two or three with hundreds of thousands of lettuces, or cabbages, or cauliflowers; then others with potatoes or artichokes. It was seldom that a wagon contained vegetables of more than one species. The carts or waggons were there by the hundred, perhaps by the thousand, and the vegetables by the hundred (perhaps thousands) of tons. I believe I must have seen a ton weight even of so comparatively scarce a vegetable as asparagus. And this for only one day's consumption of one section of London! It was a stupendous sight. We had come to see the flower-market, but this vegetable-market was the true miracle we witnessed. The drawback was that we could not enjoy our stupor comfortably. As I have said, the horses had been taken out of all these waggons, which, with their vegetable freight, were consequently fixtures and immovable. So far, therefore, as any power of exhibiting their produce to customers was concerned, the market gardeners might as well remain at home, were it not for the porters. All the business of the market is done by portage. The boxes and baskets are carried first of all by porters to the Covent Garden market—what London calls "the market," the arcaded structure on Covent Garden Square. There, if the samples are approved, a bargain is made. Then the contents of one of these waggons from the country, or a portion of its contents, is transferred by porters to the cart or carts of the London greengrocer who has bought it; these London retail carts being drawn up like an outer fringe round the huge waggons which have come from a distance. The retail carts then drive off to Belgrave, Tyburnia, Hampstead, or Finsbury, as it may be, and so the process goes on. The country waggons are, as it were, the warehouses of the greengrocer carts, the retail shops of the Covent Garden market. In so to say, only the counter where samples are exhibited. Last of all, about 9 o'clock, when the waggons have probably disposed of their whole freight, the police insist on their departure. The horses reappear—God knows whence; and the outer range of carts take their departure. Then the carts and waggons, to which access is permitted by the departure of those by which they had been hemmed on, start in their turn. And so on, until by 10 o'clock the approaches to Covent Garden are as clean and unencumbered as they ever are. Now, from what I have said of the indispensable and universal

function of porters, you can understand how difficult and dangerous a process admiration is for idlers. As you stand gazing at a wagon piled twenty feet high with spring carrots, a man carrying a huge basket of young potatoes knocks your hat off with a careless:—"By your leave, there." Before you have recovered yourself, another porter hits your shoulder with the corner of a great chest of oranges. In fact, loitering is a very serious and hazardous occupation. And so, fascinating as the sight of the vegetable market was, we pressed our way onwards to the flower-market. There we saw myriads of beautiful flowers, but the total sight was not beautiful. There was not space enough, large as the edifice is. You are jostled out of all pleasure. One feature that struck us was the indifference of great flower dealers to the custom of *dilettante* and occasional purchasers. They don't care to deal with a gentleman who fancies one particular plant, but reserve all their deference for some nursery-man, who buys a couple of hundred pots without looking at them.

AN American editor heads his list of marriages, "Nose of the week."

"FIREWOOD," says a transpacific contemporary, "goes a long way at this time of year. A friend of ours knew some of his go upwards of two miles one night."

NOTWITHSTANDING assertions to the contrary, there seems to be no doubt that the island of Socotra has been added to British territory. The chiefs of this island were taken under British protection nearly two years ago, and the British flag has now been hoisted there, so that in the event of war a small force may be thrown upon the island to prevent the enemy from seizing a position of such advantage for attacking our communications with India. A glance at the map will show the importance of the island to us. In the hands of an enemy with a strong navy it might be made the basis of operations in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. Consequently if Socotra was likely to pass to some other European nation, the position of the island in the track of our Indian commerce would certainly suggest its annexation by us. The produce of Socotra is not of much value, but the island is regarded as fitted for the growth of coffee. According to the Bombay Gazette the chief or sultan of Socotra bears the imposing designation of Allah bin Abdullah bin Saad bin Salim bin Towari bin Afreer.

WATER FROM THE LOWER GREENLAND.—A boring for water, conducted on behalf of the Admiralty authorities by Messrs Downra & Son, at Her Majesty's Dockyard at Chatham, has just been carried to a successful issue in circumstances of considerable scientific interest. The object was to reach the lower greenland, as advised by Professor Ramsay, the Director-General of the Geological Survey, who, when consulted on the subject by the Admiralty a year ago, strongly recommended that the boring, which was then in the chalk, and yielded only brackish water, should be carried down through the gault, with the expectation that the lower greenland would thus be reached, and a plentiful supply of good water obtained. The boring, having been continued accordingly the lower greenland has been reached at a depth of 908 feet from the surface, and the water has risen so as to overflow the lower greenland at Caterham, but as the boring was very small it was continually choked by the sand. The subject is interesting geologically, and will also be viewed in relation to the water supply of the Metropolis. A well at Loughton, in Epping Forest, has also yielded an ample supply of water from the lower greenland at a depth of 1,092 feet, the locality being about four miles south-east of Waltham.

Quotations.

Hongkong, October 11, 1878.	
OPIMUM—New Patna, cash...	\$500 credit,—
" Old Patna, cash...	570 credit,—
" New Benares, cash...	560 credit,—
" Old Benares, cash...	545 credit,—
" New Malwa, cash...	780 credit,—
" Old Malwa, cash...	785 credit,—
" Allowance Tael, 4 a 16	
" Old Malwa, cash...	credit,—
" Allowance Tael...	credit,—

Exchange.

Bank on demand...	3/7 nominal
" 30 days' sight...	3/8
" 6 months' sight...	3/4 a 3/9
Credits...	3/9 a 3/4
Documentary, 6 months' sight...	3/9
Bombay demand Rupees...	221
Calcutta...	221
Shanghai demand...	72
" 80 days'...	72 1/2
English Sovereigns...	5.58
Australian Sovereigns...	5.58
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B...	110 nominal
Sycee...	108
Mexicans...	2 1/2 a 3 1/2
Gold Leaf...	27.10
Discount...	5 to 9 p. c.

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 75 p. prom.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,700	
China Traders Ins. Co., \$1,500	
Anglo-Siam Ins. Assoc., \$1,750	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$415	
North China Ins. Co., \$1,120	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$240	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$235	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$20	
H.K. & C. M. S. Boat Co., \$15 p. prom.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tln. 20	
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tln. 101	
Hongkong Gas Co., \$97 1/2	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65	
China Sagar Refining Co., \$155	
Chinese Imperial Loan, 2108	
Do.	of 1877, 2107

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Palmer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, October 11, 1878.	
BAROMETRE—9 A.M.	30.160
Do. 1 P.M.	30.064
Do. 4 P.M.	30.058
Thermometer—9 A.M.	83
Do. 1 P.M.	84
Do. 4 P.M.	84
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	76
Do. Do. 1 P.M.	77

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th October, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through Passages to EUROPE, a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT from Regular Rates is granted to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., of 14th October. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878. oclb

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

Also,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th October, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. TIGRE, Commandant LORRIER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 16th October, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 1, 1878. ocl7

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES,

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 1st November, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 31st October. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN Passages Tickets.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 87, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 2, 1878. nol

For Sale.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, 1¢ each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOW READY.

THE "SHUI" OF THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. BIRCH. One Volume. 8vo. Price, 10s.

BUDHISM, its HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. By Dr. E. J. BIRCH. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, 10s.

Orders will be received by Messrs. LANGE, Crawford & Co., Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, occupied by The Hon. CEIL SMITH.
House No. 7, Zetland Street, at present occupied by Mr. HEUBERMAN.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, October 7, 1878.

TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers. The BUNGALOW, No. 2, Shelley Street.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

TO LET.

A GODOWN, 80 Feet Long, and 30 Feet in Width.

Apply to

LOOK HING,

No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 7, 1878. ocl4

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 8, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with immediate possession.

Also,

SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 1.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

The Chinese in Borneo.

Jottings from the Book of Rites.

The Character 番 or 蕃.

On the Use of the Character Fan.

Br. of Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.

The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ang.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Perkin Warbeck in China.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Dutch Doctors in Borneo.

The Giraffe and the Killa.

On the Syllabic Spelling.

Locust Operands in Flogging.

Early Frost in Canton, in 1877-8.

A Chinese Coin.

Annamese Sovereigns.

Chinese Bank-notes.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,

Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1878.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to Grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurances in China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BOWEN, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets \$31,700,000

Surplus \$ 5,500,000

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars apply to

OLIPHANT & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 31, 1876.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLIPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1876.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Aratoon Apkar	5	c Mactavish	Brit. str.	1392	Oct. 3	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	15th, 3 p.m.
Bellona	4	c Alhena	Ger. str.	789	Oct. 10	Ohnoso		
Bombay	2	c	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	K'wok Acheong		
China	4	c Ackermann	Ger. str.	648	Oct. 10	Siemens & Co.	Ningpo & Shanghai	To-day
City of Tokio	5	c Maury	Amer. str.	5070	Oct. 1	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yokohama & San Francisco	15th inst.
Douglas	5	c Pittman	Brit. str.	864	Oct. 10	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	
Fama	6	c Skopnik	Brit. str.	117		H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		Tug Flying
Fathoy	8	c Holland	Brit. str.	155		G. McElin		
Glentworth	5	c Taylor	Brit. str.	1880	Oct. 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Shanghai	14th inst.
Hailong	5	c Goodie	Brit. str.	277	Oct. 6	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy and Tamsui	To-day
Kienchow	2	c	Brit. str.			Kwok Acheong		
Loudoun Castle	5	c Marshall	Brit. str.	2200	Oct. 9	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	18th, daylight
Moray	5	c Butcher	Brit. str.	1427	Sept. 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	18th, daylight
Namoa	5	c Westoby	Brit. str.	862	Oct. 5	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	18th, daylight
Norden	4	c Boyens	Dan. str.	778	Oct. 11	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Norna	3	c	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong		
Ocean	5	c Edmondson	Brit. str.	978	Oct. 1	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Port Darwin, &c.	
Penedo	5	c Cain	Brit. str.	652	Oct. 11	Melchers & Co.		
Priam	5	c Batler	Brit. str.	1872	Oct. 11	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-morrow
Quarta	4	c Hays	Ger. str.	731	Oct. 10	Seoy Shing	Salgon	16th inst.
Salvadora	4	c Larriaga	Span. str.	616	Oct. 8	Remedios & Co.	Manila	To-day
Sea Gull	5	c Roberts	Amer. str.	48	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Sunda	5	c Reeves	Brit. str.	1029	Oct. 7	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Wahli	5	c Hunter	Brit. str.	265	Oct. 9	Landstein & Co.	Haiphong	At daylight
Yongling	2	c Ogden	Brit. str.	286	Oct. 9	K'wok Acheong	Swatow	To-morrow
Yongling	4	c Wallace	Chl. str.	700	Oct. 10	U. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Sailing Vessels								
Ada Melbourne	4	c Sowell	Brit. bge.	568	Sept. 13	Meyer & Co.	San Francisco	
Albert Russell	3	c Carter	Amer. bge.	782	July 15	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Aldebaran	4	c Cole	Brit. bge.	398	Aug. 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Annie Burr	3	c Simpson	Am. 3m. sc.	650	Sept. 24	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Anton Gunter	3	c Kuhn	Ger. bge.	440	Oct. 2	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Banion	4	c Grandin	Brit. sh.	760	Sept. 15	Melchers & Co.	Manila	
Beethoven	4	c Hoyer	Ger. bge.	356	Oct. 6	Melchers & Co.		
Benefactor	4	c Hayden	Amer. bge.	596	Aug. 2	Russell & Co.	New York	
Borneo	4	c Shaw	Amer. sh.	788	Sept. 11	Meyer & Co.	Calico	
Brunette	2	c Dow	Brit. bge.	374	Sept. 12	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Sydney via Manila	
Canton	1	c Knudsen	Slam. sh.	779	Sept. 18	Chinese		
Challenge	7	c Doughty	Brit. bge.	589	Sept. 18	Olyphant & Co.	New York	
Chamron Kumrey	2	c Kaine	Slam. bge.	489	Sept. 24	Kiat-ye-dong		
Channel Queen	3	c Lockhart	Brit. sh.	480	Oct. 9	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Charles Moreau	2	c Quatrebois	Chl. bge.	368	Sept. 11	Landstein & Co.		
Chocola	4	c Kennell	Amer. sh.	284	Oct. 3	Ohnoso		
Coscan	5	c	Brit. sh.	138	July 18	W. H. Ray		
Cosmo	7	c Laverick	Brit. sh.	1230	Sept. 1	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Dartmouth	7	c Robertson	Brit. bge.	915	Aug. 6	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Singapore	
Dharwar	3	c Freabody	Brit. sh.	1300	Aug. 17	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Hamburg	
Dirigo	3	c Staples	Amer. bge.	684	July 14	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Dox Quikote	3	c King	Amer. sh.	1128	Sept. 24	Messageries Maritimes		
Emilio V.	7	c Mirallo	Ital. bge.	724	Sept. 8	D. Musso & Co.		
Emulation	2	c Gunn	Brit. bge.	390	Oct. 4	Wieler & Co.		
Fabius	2	c Reeves	Slam. sh.	650	Sept. 24	Chinese		
Flensburg	5	c Jacobson	Dan. bge.	835	Oct. 6	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Newchwang	
Fortune	1	c Peterson	Slam. bge.	450	Sept. 16	Tack Mes	Bangkok	Cleared
Fontenaye	3	c Taylor	Brit. sh.	635	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Fuslier	3	c Armstrong	Brit. bge.	404	Sept. 24	Melchers & Co.		
George Skollfield	5	c Hall	Amer. sh.	1813	Sept. 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Glamis	7	c Key	Brit. bge.	1150	Sept. 17	Russell & Co.		
Hammonia	3	c Weller	Ger. bge.	408	Oct. 10	Caplain	Yokohama	
Hera	7	c Robertson	Brit. sh.	1400	Sept. 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Highlander	4	c Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1852	June 19	Caplain		
Hotspur	4	c Shaw	Brit. bge.	522	Sept. 3	Rosario & Co.		
Imperatrice Elizabetha	3	c Hreglich	Aust. sh.	1639	Sept. 20	D. Musso & Co.		
India	5	c Patton	Amer. sh.	1294	Sept. 24	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Iphigenia	5	c Green	Ger. bge.	454	Oct. 10	Wieler & Co.	Amoy	put back
Japhin	3	c Oltmann	Ger. 3m. sc.	270	Sept. 10	Meyer & Co.	Hamburg	
Juliane	4	c Oestmann	Ger. 3m. sc.	187	Sept. 23	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Kato Waters	2	c Glese	Brit. bge.	580	Sept. 22	Rosario & Co.		
Kia Yung Tye	2	c Kallied	Slam. bge.	325	Sept. 18	Tack Mes	Sydney v. Foochow	
Kirkland	3	c Colledge	Brit. bge.	453	Oct. 4	Wieler & Co.		
Lewadia	7	c Meers	Brit. sh.	898	Sept. 19	Siemens & Co.		
Lizzie Peckham	4	c Pitman	Brit. bge.	1132	Aug. 26	Russell & Co.	New York	
Lord Macaulay	3	c Monkman	Brit. bge.	848	Oct. 7	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Lottie Moore	3	c Snider	Amer. bge.	880	July 22	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Lucky	2	c Soderstrom	Slam. bge.	424	Sept. 30	Tack Mes		
Mangerton	3	c Thompson	Brit. bge.	330	Oct. 5	Wieler & Co.		
Marie Louise	4	c Gullbut	Fch. bge.	425	Oct. 11	Carlowitz & Co.	Swatow	
Mary Fraser	4	c Dexter	Brit. sh.	1174	Aug. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Melrose	3	c Plumer	Amer. sh.	894	Sept. 19	Caplain		Costan Do
Min-y-don	7	c Leslie	Brit. sh.	1108	Sept. 8	Olyphant & Co.		
Moneta	7	c Blisset	Brit. bge.	821	Aug. 1	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Niagara	2	c Paulsen	Ger. bge.	691	Oct. 11	Wieler & Co.		
Nicolaus	4	c Stille	Ger. sch.	157	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	put back
Northern Star	3	c Worley	Brit. bge.	827	Oct. 10	Wieler & Co.	Newchwang	put back
Pandur	3	c Jansen	Ger. bge.	596	Sept. 13	Meyer & Co.	London	
Philippine	4	c Southwood	Brit. bge.	301	Sept. 29	Wieler & Co.		
Premier	3	c Holmes	Brit. bge.	436	Sept. 28	Russell & Co.	Swatow	Cleared
Ralph M. Hayward	7	c Doane	Am. 3m. sc.	605	Sept. 28	Meyer & Co.		
R. Hay	5	c Nicolson	Brit. bge.	290	Sept. 11	Turner & Co.	Foochow	
Siamese Crown	2	c Sae	Slam. sh.	534	Sept. 28	Tack Mes		
Sir Charles Napier	3	c French	Brit. sh.	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Spartan	5	c Wrenat	Amer. sch.	100	Sept. 23	W. H. Ray		
Sumatra	3	c Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.		
Sumner H. Mead	3	c	Amer. sh.	474	July 15	Siemens & Co.	New York	
Thoon Kramom	2	c Vorst	Slam. bge.	474	Oct. 7	Siemens & Co.		
Trio	3	c Bakker	Dutch bge.	263	Oct. 11	Siemens & Co.		
Tyburnia	3	c Golder	Brit. bge.	948	June 19	Olyphant & Co.	Newchwang	put back
Varuna	3	c Sachai	Ger. bge.	486	Oct. 11	Wieler & Co.		
Venus	3	c Ribeiro	Port. bge.	402	Aug. 7	Remedios & Co.	Newchwang	put back
Vesta	3	c Dirks	Ger. bge.	308	Oct. 2	Melchers & Co.		
Vesta	2	c Rukus	Dutch bge.	417	Oct. 5	Siemens & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	4	c Campe	Span. bge.	261	Sept. 24	Brandao & Co.		
W. E. Gladstone	3	c Gallichan	Brit. bge.	584	Sept. 16	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
CANTON								
Chinkiang		c Orr	Brit. str.	799	Oct. 9	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	